

YACHTS RACE AGAIN TO-DAY

THE CONTEST WILL BE OVER A TRIANGULAR COURSE.

With a Good Wind Lipton Believes He Will Move the Cup a Little—New Sails Stretched on the Shamrock—New Mainsail May be Used—Slight Alterations on the Columbia's Canvas.

New York, Sept. 30.—Everyone is whistling for a favorable wind when the Columbia and Shamrock II meet to-morrow in the second race for the America's cup. Interest is tuned to the highest pitch as a result of the grand contest of Saturday; confidence is supreme on board the Erin and the Shamrock as it is with American yachtsmen. The course is to be triangular, ten miles to a leg, a beat to windward and two reaches or a run and a reach, the latter depending upon the wind. The start may be expected about 11:30.

A rattling wind without too much sea were the conditions on the course to-day while the two yachts lay at anchor in the Horseshoe at Sandy Hook.

Sir Thomas Lipton called the day a Shamrock day and said that with such a clinking breeze to-morrow he would surely move the cup a little. On board the Columbia there was no boasting but a comfortable degree of confidence and a certainty that if the defender wins to-morrow there will be nothing in it but three straight.

Betting to-day showed the effect of Saturday's wonderful contest. The talk of long odds was silenced and two to one seems to have been the best recorded, this on the general result, while on to-morrow's race these odds were shaded down, in one instance to 5 to 5. As a matter of fact, however, the actual bet recorded are at such varying figures as to odds that no regular quotation can be given as a standard.

The crews of the yachts Columbia and Shamrock II as the racers lay at their moorings inside Sandy Hook were kept busy most of the day overhauling standing and running gear and sails. They were getting the big racing craft in the best possible trim for what all believe the best test of their sailing qualities, a thirty mile run over a thirty mile course.

It was "wash day" on the Columbia and soon after daylight all hands were down on their knees on deck, each man scrubbing the white working suit in which he will appear to-morrow. After breakfast the crew of the Shamrock was brought in on deck. The mainsails and riggers went to work at it making some slight alterations and fixing a portion of the iron work about the boom.

It is said the Shamrock is to have a new mainsail and jib for to-morrow's race, but no move was made during the day to change these sails. Some of the rigging was spliced and mended. Captain Sycamore and Sallmaker Ratsey were in frequent conference during the day and both agreed that a good strong breeze from the northwest or southwest with smooth water is what the Shamrock wants for the triangular race.

Manager Jameson and Designer Watson came to the city early and remained all day. Sir Thomas Lipton when asked what weather he would like, said: "Give us a good 'scupper' breeze from the northwest and I'm sure the Shamrock will win. She is very fast on the reach and in smooth water or a sea she will do well."

Speaking of the damage done to the Erin by the revenue cutter Gresham, he said: "It was trifling and I don't want Captain Walker blamed for it. It was entirely an accident and unavoidable, something that might happen to anybody. I told him as long as I was able to get the yacht back to Sandy Hook I didn't care."

Mr. Herbert Lloyd's surveyor, who went down to Sandy Hook from this city, declared that the actual damage done to the Erin was slight. "A plate will have to be taken off the 'and' and perhaps one beam put in. Then there is some joiner work to be repaired. The yacht was not in danger from the injury at any time."

E. D. Morgan and Herbert Leeds of the Columbia visited Sir Thomas on board the Erin during the afternoon. Mr. Morgan expressed a desire for a strong breeze so that there might be no question about the best boat in the race and also to avoid a postponement. The famous old schooner yacht America was sailing about off Sandy Hook all day. She will go out to-morrow to witness the start.

LIGHT WINDS PREDICTED.
Will be Light to Fresh Decreasing Toward Noon.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The weather bureau to-night issued the following forecast for to-morrow's yacht race at Sandy Hook:

"The winds will be light to fresh northerly in the morning, but they probably will decrease toward noon, and become variable and light."

Governor Dole Not to Resign.
Washington, Sept. 30.—Henry E. Cooper, secretary of Hawaii, has arrived here, and to-day denied the report that he was bearing the resignation of Governor Dole to the president.

Cooper said that, so far as he knew, Governor Dole not only has not resigned, but has no intention of resigning. To him the governor never had even mentioned or intimated that he had any such purpose in view.

Passes Into Hands of C. W. Morse.
New York, Sept. 30.—Control of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable company of America passed into the hands of Charles W. Morse to-day. Mr. Morse was reported to have exercised his option on more than two-thirds of the stock of the company.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S WILL

Messrs. Day and Cortelyou File Joint Administrators' Bond of \$100,000.

Canton, O., Sept. 30.—The will of President McKinley was admitted to probate at the conclusion of the formal hearing to-day by Probate Judge Maurice A. August. The papers waving notice of probate by Mrs. Sarah Duncanson and Miss Helen McKinley of Cleveland, sisters of the deceased, were filed and this completed the preliminaries necessary for admitting the will to probate.

In pursuance of the wishes of Mrs. McKinley and upon her signed recommendation the court appointed Judge William R. Day and Secretary George B. Cortelyou administrators of the estate of President McKinley. A joint administrators' bond of \$100,000 was filed. This bond is signed by William R. Day, George B. Cortelyou, Austin Lynch, Mary E. Day, and Mary B. Barber.

In their applications for letters testamentary Judge Day and Secretary Cortelyou say that the amount of personal property left by the late president will be about \$140,000, and the amount of real estate about \$70,000, aggregating about \$210,000.

At the request of the administrators the court appointed Judge Jacob P. Pawcett, George B. Freese and H. W. Hewett to appraise the property.

Mrs. McKinley remains in about the same condition. She had her usual outings to-day.

AN AFFLICTION FOR LEMLY.

Judge Advocate's Sister Burned to Death at Salem, N. C.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 30.—Miss Laura Lemly, forty-five years of age, a sister of Judge Advocate General Lemly, U. S. N., was burned to death at her home in Salem, N. C., to-day. Her clothing caught fire from a kitchen stove, and she was so badly burned that death resulted in four hours.

LIKE MURRAY HALL CASE

DEATH REVEALS THE SECRET OF A BOSTON WOMAN.

Miss Caroline Hall Poised as a Man—Travelled With Another Woman Who Passed as the Wife—Taken Ill on Voyage from Europe and Died After the Ship Reached Port—Made a Good Man.

New York, Sept. 30.—A strange story, and one almost identical to that of the famous Murray Hall case, of a woman who professed to pass for a man, was revealed by the death to-day of Miss Caroline Hall, of Boston, a cabin passenger on the steamship Clitta di Terini, which arrived from Naples and other Mediterranean ports on Sunday.

On the passenger list Miss Hall appeared as "Mr. Charles Window Hall," and with "him" on the ship was Mrs. Hall. It was not until the former was stricken with a mortal illness, that the ship's surgeons made the discovery that the supposed man was a woman. Before that no one suspected that "Mr. Hall" was not a man, and "he" and his wife were received as such. The dead woman addressed her companion as "Mrs. Hall" and spoke of her as "my wife."

The dead woman was thirty-nine years old and is said to have been the only daughter of a Colonel Hall, a well-to-do retired army officer, living in Boston. She was of slender build, medium height and with a short crop of light hair cut pompadour. She dressed well and carried herself with the air of a man. Her voice and gestures were masculine.

After "Mr. Hall" was taken ill the ship's surgeons were called in and then the fact became known. The patient begged that the truth about her sex be kept secret, but the surgeons were forced to tell the circumstance to the captain, who, however, did not disclose it to the seventy-five other cabin passengers. The surgeons said the patient was suffering with consumption.

The vessel docked at this port Sunday and the young woman died at 2:30 a. m. to-day. During the day the coroner's office was notified and a coroner's physician visited the ship and held an autopsy on the body. After this the Mrs. Hall telegrapher to Colonel Hall in Boston.

All day long in the saloon of the Terini "Mrs. Hall" remained near the dead. She was there to-night waiting for the dead woman's relatives to come for the body. She is an Italian of about thirty-five years of age and rather good looking. She cannot speak English, and did not seem willing to tell all of the strange story. It was learned, however, that she had known "Mr. Hall" for some years and was well aware that her companion was a woman.

This evening a telegram from Albert J. or "G." Hall was received aboard the steamship for Miss Caroline Hall, saying the sender would come to New York. It was dated "Boston Highlands."

It was learned to-day through the Italian woman that Miss Hall had resided abroad about ten years and met her companion, Guiseppina Poriana in Milan about three years ago. According to the story Miss Hall decided that men can get along better in the world than women and so adopted male costume. She traveled thus with the other woman for two years, and since she was an artist, went about the art centers painting and working at her profession. Being a good rifle shot Miss Hall is said to have entered several tournaments and won several prizes. When she decided to come home she asked the Italian woman to accompany her.

SENTINEL'S HALLUCINATION

STORY OF ATTACK ON GUARD AT MCKINLEY'S GRAVE.

Generally Discredited by the Officers of the Company—No Signs of a Struggle—Common Belief That Private DePrend Was Overwrought by the Loneliness of His Position—The Post an Isolated One and Particularly Depressing.

Canton, O., Sept. 30.—The officers and men of Company C of the Fourteenth United States Infantry on duty at Westlawn cemetery, guarding the resting place of President McKinley, worked diligently to-day investigating the strange story, in which Private DePrend, who was on duty at the vault Sunday night, figured so prominently.

From interviews with all the commanding officers, several non-commissioned officers and a number of privates the following was gathered:

All the commissioned officers and the officers of the company in general accepted fully the story related by Private DePrend last night and really believed that the provokers were about the vault with no good purpose. To-day only one of the commissioned officers adhered to the belief that an attempt had been made upon the sentinel for ghoulish purposes. He said: "It was the real thing. It was prompted by the pure cussedness of some people who thought to bring reproach upon the nation by doing damage to the resting place of the dead president."

All the men who were seen expressed the belief that Private DePrend acted in good faith and that he related only what he believed to be the real circumstances. With the captain and others he went over the details of the whole affair at least a dozen times and it is said, he did not vary in a matter of importance. Particular inquiry was made as to his sobriety at the time and it is said that it is established beyond all reasonable doubt that he had not been drinking and that he was in his normal condition. The most common belief is that the sentinel was overwrought by the loneliness of his position, that his nerves were overtaxed and that imagination contributed some of the details related in good faith. The post was regarded by all as particularly isolated and depressing to the man guarding it at night, and it is understood that more sentinels will be stationed at the post in the future.

Captain Biddle thanked the reporters for what he called the fair manner in which the incident had been described in the morning reports, saying they gave a full and complete statement of facts, so far as revealed last night. He was fully convinced last night, but after investigation entertained doubts, not of the sincerity of Private DePrend but of correctness of conclusions.

Captain Biddle authorized this statement: "I think the sentinel deceived himself as to the occurrence. I do not think an actual attack, as related by him, occurred. When day light came no evidence of a struggle was found." The matter has been reported in full to General Orie, at Chicago, commanding the department to which the guard is attached. Whether there will be a formal inquiry into the matter remains for General Otis to determine. Officers at the cemetery expressed the hope that, inasmuch as no actual harm had been done, no formal action would be taken.

A SOLDIER'S DISGRACE.

Dishonorable Discharge and Imprisonment for Disrespect of President.

Washington, Sept. 30.—A most unusual case has been reported to the war department. It is that of Private Peter J. Devine, Troop H, Eleventh Cavalry, who was tried by a general court-martial at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, on the charge of "using disrespectful words against the president of the United States in violation of the nineteenth article of war."

It appears from the evidence that when the news of the shooting of President McKinley was received at Fort Ethan Allen, Devine expressed great satisfaction over the crime and applied an uncompromising epithet to the late president. His comrades roughly handled him before he could be secured in the guard house. He was found guilty of the charge by the court and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor for one year.

The record of the case having been referred to Major General Brooke at New York, commanding the Department of the East, he indorsed it as follows: "It is the opinion of the reviewing authority that the punishment adjudged by the court is not a sufficient penalty for the flagrant act the prisoner was found to have committed. It is not within the power of the reviewing authority to increase the punishment, but in order that the prisoner may not wholly escape punishment the sentence is approved and will be duly executed at Fort Columbus, N. Y., to which place the prisoner will be sent under proper guard."

General Brooke's action in the case is final, and the record simply has been sent to the war department for filing.

Not to Establish a Protectorate.

London, Sept. 30.—The officials of the British foreign office deny that Great Britain contemplates establishing a protectorate over Kowloon, on the Persian gulf. The officials declare that the presence in these waters of British and Turkish warships is due to a mutual agreement between Turkey and Great Britain to prevent the threatened collision between the native chiefs.

STUBBORN ATTACK BY BOERS.

An All-Day Fight on the Border of Zululand.

Durban, Natal, Sept. 30.—On September 28 a force of 1,500 Boers, commanded by General Botha, made an all-day attack on Fort Italia on the border of Zululand. The burghers were finally repulsed, but at a heavy cost to the garrison, whose losses were an officer and eleven men killed and five officers and thirty-eight men wounded. In addition, sixty-three men are missing, of which number many are believed to have been killed or wounded. The Boer commandant Opperman and nineteen burghers are known to have been killed.

London, Oct. 1.—"Mr. Kruger," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Brussels, "has abandoned the idea of sending a delegation to the president of the United States, having ascertained that Mr. Roosevelt will pursue the policy of non-intervention."

Many Boers Killed and Wounded.

Ladysmith, Natal, Sept. 30.—The British force at Fort Italia is now known to have been greater than was at first reported. Two hundred Boers were killed and more than 300 were wounded or captured.

Kruger Loses a Son.

Pretoria, Sept. 30.—Tjaard Kruger, a son of the former president, who recently surrendered to the British, has just died after a short illness.

EVANS ALSO HITS SCHLEY

HIS TESTIMONY STRONGLY UNFAVORABLE TO THE APPLICANT.

Declares Nothing Was Done to Develop the Presence of the Spanish Fleet at Cienfuegos—Easily Coaled the Iowa at Sea—Nothing Done Either to Destroy Shore Batteries at Santiago—Did Not Give Secret Signal Code to Schley—Thought He Had It.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Rear Admiral Evans, who as captain commanded the battleship Iowa during the Santiago campaign, was a witness before the Schley naval court of inquiry to-day. His testimony covered the entire period from the time the Iowa left the port of Key West on the 29th of May, 1898, until the fifth of July, when Admiral Evans testified he had a conversation with Admiral Schley concerning the battle of the 3d.

He described in detail the principal events of the battle of Santiago, and also gave particulars concerning the bombardment of the Colon on the 31st of May.

Other witnesses of the day were Captain Theodore F. Jewell, who was commander of the cruiser Minneapolis during the Spanish war, and Commander James M. Miller, who was in command of the cruiser Merrimack and was present at the capture of the Spanish battleship Iowa.

When the court convened for the afternoon session Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who as captain commanded the battleship Iowa, during the battle of Santiago, was called to the witness stand. He said that he first joined the flying squadron off Cienfuegos on May 22 at 1 p. m., when he took dispatches from Rear Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley. These dispatches he sent to Commodore Schley by his executive officer, Commander Rogers, he not seeing the commodore himself. As the dispatches were sealed he did not know their contents.

Judge Advocate—Please state what, if anything, was done while the squadron was off Cienfuegos towards developing the fact as to whether the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera was or was not in the harbor of Cienfuegos?

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

W. C. WHITNEY'S WITHDRAWAL.

His Reasons for Leaving the English Turf.

New York, Sept. 30.—William C. Whitney has written a letter which will appear in the Tribune to-morrow (Thursday) giving his reasons for deciding to leave the English turf, and race his horses hereafter, almost exclusively upon American tracks. He says in part:

"The dominating reason for withdrawing my stable from England is the success of the efforts of late years to raise the standard of racing in this country. Certain gentlemen have devoted most of their time to this great work and I considered it my duty, as one who derives great satisfaction from horses to second their efforts in every way."

"The sending of our best horses abroad depreciates the quality of the sport at home. I make an exception in my own mind of the case in which one has an eligible horse likely to win one of the classic races like the Derby, the Oaks or the St. Leger. Winning one of these races reflects credit on our breeding and is properly a matter of pride to us Americans. It is not all unlikely that I may be found trying for one of these again."

Mr. Whitney then denies that his withdrawal was in the least caused by dissatisfaction at the treatment his horses received on the English turf.

Judge Cowell Nominated.

Waterbury, Sept. 30.—The republican city convention was held to-night, and a full ticket was nominated without a contest worthy of the name. Judge George H. Cowell, of the district court, was the choice for mayor.

THE FULL AMOUNT VOTED

FINANCE BOARD ACTS ON ILLUMINATION APPROPRIATION.

\$1,500 for a Public Celebration on the Green During the Bi-Centennial—The Vote Was Unanimous and the Motion Was Offered by Mr. Curtis Who Rescinded From His Former Position—A Committee Named to Have Charge of the Expenditure—Special Common Council Meeting To-night.

At last the matter of an appropriation for a proper and suitable observance by New Haven as a municipality of the Yale bi-centennial is settled so far as the board of finance is concerned, that body having at an adjourned meeting held late yesterday afternoon voted to appropriate \$1,500, the full amount recommended by the court of common council, and the full amount which the city is permitted under its charter to appropriate for a public celebration.

Yesterday afternoon's session of the board of finance convened at 5:30. Citizens and newspaper men were permitted to be present during the entire session. The business was transacted with despatch, the meeting lasting only about half an hour.

All the members were present, including Mr. Curtis, whose absence from the city for about two weeks has been the reason assigned by some of the members of the board for desiring to postpone action on reconsideration of the previous vote to appropriate \$750.

As soon as the meeting was called to order yesterday afternoon Mayor Studley stated that he had at a previous meeting voted twice on a motion to reconsider, once as a member of the board and then as chairman to dissolve a tie in order to place the matter in such a condition that subsequent reconsideration would not be impossible. He did so, he said, because he considered it his duty to do so. The supreme court of the United States had decided that such action on the part of a chairman voting twice on an affirmative question was legal. Other courts had decided the opposite. Some objection to his so voting had, he understood, been made and therefore he requested that some member again offer a motion to reconsider the former action in appropriating \$750 and that the motion be voted upon again in order that there might be no further objection on that score.

In accordance with this request Mr. Dewell, who at a previous meeting offered the motion to reconsider, on which the mayor voted twice, moved to reconsider. At once Mr. Atwood objected to Mr. Dewell offering the motion, claiming that Mr. Dewell had no right to do so. He said that if some other member offered the motion he would vote for it. The ground of his objection which he had stated at a previous meeting was this: He claimed that when the vote was taken to appropriate \$750 Mr. Dewell did not vote affirmatively and that consequently he could not, under parliamentary rules, be permitted to move a reconsideration. When that former vote was taken there were no dissenting votes and it was recorded as an unanimous vote. Consequently Mr. Dewell claimed that since he did not vote negatively he had a right to move to reconsider and his contention was sustained on that previous occasion by the mayor putting the motion.

(Continued on the Third Page.)

LAST NIGHT'S BOXING.

Handler Knocked Out in First Round—Decision for Broad.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 30.—What was to have been a twenty-round bout between Joe Gans, of Baltimore, and Joe Handler, of Newark, at the Trenton Athletic club to-night was brought to a quick conclusion by Gans knocking out the Newark man in the first round. Handler was knocked down four times by the colored man and finally went out for good.

Baltimore, Sept. 30.—Bobby Dobbs, the colored lightweight of Minneapolis, and Herman Miller, of Baltimore, fought twenty rounds to a draw before the Knickerbocker Athletic club to-night. Miller, the local man, was badly cut up as a result of the heavy punishment he received, but Dobbs did not suffer to any extent.

Louisville, Sept. 30.—Kid Broad, of Cleveland, was given the decision to-night over Dave Sullivan, of New York, after twenty-five of the fastest rounds ever seen here. The contest took place before the Southern Athletic club, and 3,000 spectators saw it.

English Cricketers Win.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—The cricket match between the All Philadelphia team and B. J. T. Bosanquet's English eleven, which was begun on the grounds of the Merion Cricket club at Haverford, on Friday, ended to-day in a victory for the Englishmen, who won by a margin of 98 runs.

Foreign Notes.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—The professors of anatomy, chemistry and physics at the University of Koenigsberg have excluded women students from their lectures, with the result that women cannot study medicine regularly at that institution.

London, Oct. 1.—"Although the proposed purchase of the Charlott glass factories will not be completely carried out," says a dispatch to the Times from Brussels, "it is very probable that the American glass men are to become large shareholders."

St. Petersburg, Oct. 1.—The official return as to crops in Russia for the present year show 650,000,000 pounds of wheat, 650,000,000 pounds of oats and 1,100,000,000 pounds of rye. This return is 6 per cent. below the average for the five preceding years.

STILL AFTER EX-GOV. TAYLOR.

Governor of Indiana Not Likely to Surrender Him.

Indianapolis, Sept. 30.—Governor Durbin this afternoon informed the Kentucky officials who are here with a requisition from Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, for the return to that state for trial of W. S. Taylor and Charles Finley, charged with complicity in the Goebel murder, that he would not render a formal decision for a week or more.

This final answer of the governor was in compliance with the request of the Kentucky representatives that the governor read carefully the transcript of the record and briefs in the Powers case, the briefs and decisions of the court of appeals in all the Goebel cases, together with the dissenting decisions of the judges of the court of appeals from the decision of the court.

Arthur Goebel, in relating the interview with Governor Durbin, said: "I asked the governor, who was about to deny the requisitions, if he had read all the evidence in the cases. He said he had not. I then asked him if after reading the evidence he should feel the verdicts were fair in the other cases he would surrender Taylor and Finley, but he did not reply. I then asked him if he did not think it fair he should read this evidence before deciding, and he said he would."

It is the general feeling here that the requisitions will be refused.

Schley Calls on the President.

Washington, Sept. 30.—P. Abreu, a wealthy Filipino planter, called at the White house to-day and presented to the president a gold-headed piasan wood cane. The head bore a design emblematic of justice and power, done in the highest skill of the Filipino engraver's art. Admiral Schley also called at the executive mansion early to-day and paid his respects to the president.

THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE.

CITIZENS ARRANGING THE CITY'S BI-CENTENNIAL PLANS.

A Meeting Held in City Hall Last Night—Ex-Mayor Driscoll Elected Chairman—A Committee Appointed to Formulate Plans—Will Confer With President Hadley This Afternoon.

A large number of citizens met in the aldermanic chamber of the city hall last evening in response to invitations sent out by the mayor to organize to represent the city in its part in the Yale bi-centennial celebration, and although President Roosevelt will probably be here as the guest of the university, to arrange plans whereby members of the committee designated by the mayor may represent the city in the reception of the president.

A large number of those who had been invited and a large number of those who had not gathered in the aldermanic chamber, and the meeting was called to order by Mayor Studley. On the platform with him were ex-Mayors Holcomb, Peck and Driscoll. Mayor Studley said that he had taken the liberty of appointing a committee of those whom he believed to be representative citizens to consider concerning something to be done by the citizens during the bi-centennial. He spoke of the college in its relation to New Haven. He said that some thought that not much ought to be done because the city wouldn't get much out of the celebration. As mayor he was sorry to hear this, but he said that he thought that the manufacturers and other business men of the city, if that feature was considered, would find this a great advertisement. But aside from that New Haven ought to do something. We know now that the president of the United States and other high United States officials will be here. It will be the first time in many years that a president has visited New Haven. At this period of history, three presidents having been murdered, it seemed fitting that the city should do something to honor the memory of the president of the United States who was born in New Haven. On this account he desired that the committee which he had appointed take some action.

He said that the Yale men themselves would do much, and he thought that when the celebration was over the people of the city would not be able to see the sun for three days because of the smoke from fireworks. He then called upon the gentlemen present to organize.

Charles S. Hamilton moved that the mayor be the chairman. Ex-Mayor Driscoll put the motion, and declared it carried unanimously. Mayor Studley asked to be excused from acting. He said that he was too busy and that he desired the committee to be a representative committee of citizens.

(Continued on Third Page.)

YESTERDAY'S BALL GAMES.

National League.

At Cincinnati—First game: Philadelphia 10, Cincinnati 2. Second game: Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 1. At Pittsburgh—Boston 5, Pittsburgh 1. At St. Louis—New York 4, St. Louis 12. Second game: St. Louis 6, New York 5.

American League.

At Boston—Boston 7, Chicago 5.

New York, Sept. 30.—The German-American league met to-night and formally ratified the ticket of the anti-Tammany organization, except as to the candidates for coroner and supreme court judge.

THE HOWE & STETSON STORES

WE'RE REDUCING STOCK IN THE UP-HOLSTERY ROOM.

A certain amount must be taken out this week and there's been some big price reductions to accomplish it. It isn't a question of cost, but one of sell. The desired end must be accomplished this week and such prices as follows, upon desirable goods, will do it.

Lace Curtains.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 50 and 54 in. wide, 3 and 3½ yds. long, overlook edge, double thread, in Renaissance, Irish Point and Brussels effects, Lot No. \$1.49 pr., worth \$2. 1.98 3.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, 2½ yds. long, plain centre, finished with 4½ in. ruffle, tucked effect, made with new French seam. Worth \$1. pr. Sale price 75c. pr. Just room pr. in the lot.

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains.

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, 2½ yds. long, lace insertion and edge, good full ruffle, made of fine quality net, finished at top ready to slip on rod. \$1.98 pr. Worth \$2.50 to \$3.00

Window Shades.

Window shades, good quality opaque, 3x6 ft. mounted on spring rollers, several colors, ring and fixtures complete. 19c. ea. Worth 25c.

A Special Purchase of Irish Point and Dutchess Point Lace Curtains.

One of the largest lace curtain importers in this country having on hand several small lots of curtains, that is two to six pairs of a design and wishing to dispose of same at once, offered us this lot at a wonderful reduction, in fact the purchase price was so low we are retailing these goods at much less than the first wholesale cost of production.

The goods were all imported for this season's selling, the designs are very desirable and combine the newest creases in Irish Point and Dutchess Point, in plain and figured, made of fine quality net 3½ and 4 yds. long, 50 to 54 in. wide, about 40 styles, and all in white. Goods retailing regularly at \$6. to 10. a pair.

Sale price \$4.99

See Window Display.

Upholstery Section

HOWE & STETSON.

THE DISASTER IN SAMAR.

Washington Feels Certain That Officers Perished.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Owing to the distance from Manila of the scene of the massacre of Company C, the officials of the war department do not expect a response to their order for a full list of the casualties before to-morrow. However, they feel assured that the officers of the ill-fated company certainly perished and they have given out for publication brief obituary notices.

From these it appears that Thomas W. Connel, the captain of Company C, was born in New York and was a graduate of the military academy, which he entered in 1839. His service record shows that he was in Cuba during the Spanish war until August, 1898, then in New York and again in 1899 in Cuba as aide to General Douglass. He went to China in May, 1901, and thence to the Philippines.

First Lieutenant Edward A. Bumpus was born in Massachusetts, and given a commission while a private in Battery A, First Massachusetts heavy artillery, in 1898. After six months' service at Pittsburg barracks he was sent to China and then to the Philippines.